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BOOK REVIEWS

ALL BOOKS LISTED HERE MAY BE OBTAINED, POSTAGE PREPAID, UPON APPLICATION TO THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY, COLORADO BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Treaties of 1785, 1799, and 1828 between the United States and Prussia. As interpreted in opinions of Attorneys General, Decisions of Courts, and Diplomatic Correspondence. By *James Brown Scott*. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Division of International Law. Oxford University Press. New York. 1918. i-viii, 207 pages. \$2.00.

These treaties with two slight exceptions were, in so far as any binding power is concerned, suspended or abrogated at the outbreak of war in April, 1917. They are, however, no less interesting and valuable, not only to the student of the relations between this country and the German Federation, but also of International Law.

Les Conventions et Déclarations de la Haye de 1899 et 1907. Accompagnées de Tableaux des Signatures, Ratifications, et Adhésions et des Textes Des Reserves. Avec une introduction de *James Brown Scott*, Directeur. Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix Internationale. Division de Droit International. Oxford University Press, New York. 1918. i-xxxiii, 318 pages. \$2.00.

This French text of the Conventions and Declarations, of the first and second Hague Conferences, which includes the ratifications, is indispensable to one wishing authoritative sources. The Conventions and Declarations signed by the two Conferences are accompanied by lists of the countries which have ratified, which have adhered to, and which have signed but not ratified them, together with the date in each case. The texts of the reservations are also given. The names of the officials are followed by an analytical index which makes the volume of additional service.

The Armed Neutralities of 1780 and 1800. A collection of official documents preceded by the views of representative publicists. By *James Brown Scott*, Director. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Division of International Law. Oxford University Press. New York. 1918. i-xxxi, 698 pages. \$5.00.

This volume, a combination with revisions and additions, of pamphlets Nos. 27 and 28, previously published by the Endowment, was suggested by President Wilson's address before the Congress, February 26, 1917, in the course of which he said, "There may be no recourse but to armed neutrality which we shall know how to maintain and for which there is abundant precedent." This statement of the President's gave rise to a natural interest in the origin, nature and effect of armed neutrality. The text of the agreements constituting armed neutrality of 1780 and 1800, together with the accompanying diplomatic correspondence are all here available. The views of critical American and foreign publicists dealing with this matter are also included.

The Problem of an International Court of Justice. By *Hans Wehberg*. Translated from the German by *Charles G. Fenwick, Ph. D.* Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Division of International Law. Oxford University Press. New York. 1918. i-xxxiii, 251 pages. \$2.50.

A volume dealing with the sovereignty of States, the impossibility of developing International Law through the present procedure, and the necessity for an International judiciary. The ideal of an International Court of Justice and its relation to International Law are clearly and thoroughly set forth. There are a subject index and an index of persons.

The International Union of the Hague Conferences. By *Walter Schücking*. Translated from the German by *Charles G. Fenwick, Ph. D.* Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of International Law. Oxford University Press, New York. 1918. i-xiv, 341 pages. \$2.50.

The author's introduction deals with the science of International Law and Pacifism. The rest of the text treats of the community of States before the Hague Conferences, the World Federation created at the First Hague Conference, the

development of the World Federation resulting from the Second Hague Conference, the tasks of the Third Hague Conference in the way of organization, and the subsequent development of the World Federation. There is a concluding chapter dealing with the effects of the new system. There are a subject index and an index of persons.

Une Cour de Justice Internationale. Par *James Brown Scott*. Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix Internationale. Division de Droit International. Oxford University Press. New York. 1918. 269 pages. \$2.50.

This volume consists of two parts, each of which has already been published in English by the Endowment. The first part aims to show the progress already made toward the creation of an International Court of Justice. The second part deals with the present status of the Court of International Justice. No member of the American Peace Society can afford to be unacquainted with Dr. Scott's letter and memorandum addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Holland, January 12, 1914, with the memorandum proposing the establishment of a Court of International Justice, with the draft convention at Paris in March, 1910, and the later draft concluded at The Hague July, 1910, especially because there is here set forth with great clarity the proposals of William Ladd in 1840 as they existed in the minds of statesmen immediately preceding this war. We hear much of the necessity for a definite political policy for the Entente Allies. We know of nothing better than to call the attention of all persons concerned about such a policy to the pages of the second part of this volume, dealing with the movement in favor of arbitration and the reasons for and objections to the proposed Court of International Justice. There is an appendix containing addresses by Mr. Choate, M. Bourgeois, and another appendix setting forth the American project in 1907.

What Is National Honor? By *Leo Perla*. The Macmillan Company, New York. 211 pages. 1918. \$1.50.

If one considers a nation as essentially the greatest common denominator of myriad aspirations of a mass of many sorts of people, rather than as a group of persons under an arbitrary or fortuitous form of government, then it is easier to see why, as the author here shows in many citations, we have in the past become so tangled in this thing, National Honor, and why history is so full of contradictions in its interpretation. It is obvious, for example, that a nation in preserving its "honor" is simply living up to its ideals. If those ideals are of power and material majesty, then an affront to power and majesty is an attack upon the national "honor." It is perhaps useful to show us, as Mr. Perla does, how tawdry our ideals have been at times, and how viciously we have upheld them; but the fact would seem to be that we shall resolve the question of national honor, not by consideration of the tangle we have made of it in the past, so much as by elevating our present conception of it. Mr. Perla has possibly not noticed a very pretty example of this in this country's entrance into the war. Much to the disgust of those who did not understand, our "honor" was not affronted by treachery against our property or even against the lives of our citizens. When, however, we at last realized the true nature of the forces that had ordered and executed these barbarities, to the equal astonishment of the non-understanding, we entered upon the war against these forces, as a matter of national honor, to an extent at present only partially estimable in terms of 4,000,000 men and \$14,000,000,000. Mr. Perla would substitute a conception of "international honor" for this "national honor," by stirring up a "great international emotion." He makes the mistake that others have made, of supposing that the individual may mold the mass, either for evil or good, that internationalism may be inducted in any other way than through the simple evolutionary process by which group ideals unify into national ideals and national ideals unify into international ideals. He seems to overlook the one great Unifying Force, which some men call God and others try to disregard. Men cannot be "roused" into line with it. They must grow to it.